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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 602--77th Congress

Chapter 402--2d Session

H. J. Res. 315

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 602

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION FOR ESTABLISHMENTS SELLING TO U. S. GOVERNMENT. Authorizes the Secretary, upon application by intrastate-commerce meat-packing establishments, to provide for Federal meat inspections at such establishments, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies during the war emergency. Authorizes employment of persons outside of civil service for carrying out this program.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. J. RES. 315

May 19, 1942	H. J. Res. 315 was introduced by Rep. Fulmer and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the Resolution as introduced.
May 21, 1942	House Committee reported H. J. Res. 315 with amendments. House Report 2144. Print of the amendment as reported.
May 25, 1942	S. J. Res. 150 was introduced by Senator Gillette and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the Resolution as introduced.
	House discussed H. J. Res. 315 and passed it as reported.
May 26, 1942	H. J. Res. 315 was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the Resolution as referred.
May 28, 1942	Senate Committee reported H. J. Res. 315 without amendment. Senate Report 1422. Print of the Resolution as reported.
June 1, 1942	H. J. Res. 315 was discussed and passed the Senate with an amendment.
June 3, 1942	House agreed to the Senate amendment.
June 10, 1942	Approved. Public Law 602.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 315



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1942

Mr. FULMER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

Whereas regulations of certain departments and agencies of the United States require that meat and meat food products purchased by the United States be federally inspected and approved; and

Whereas such Federal inspection is limited to meat and meat food products which are to be used, transported, or sold in interstate or foreign commerce; and

Whereas approximately 40 per centum of all pork products and a correspondingly large percentage of other meat and meat food products are not subject to such inspection; and

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in interstate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FULMER

MAY 19, 1942

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF COTTON

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, after several days' discussion with a group of farmers and businessmen representing the States of Oklahoma and Texas, and at the requests of these groups and the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, I introduced on May 20 H. R. 7115, a bill "To promote the war effort by facilitating the planting of the full allotted acreage of cotton as recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture as the Nation's war goal."

As Members, especially from the cotton-growing areas of the country will recall, the Secretary of Agriculture recently called upon the cotton growers of the country to plant 27,400,000 acres of cotton, about 4,000,000 acres in excess of what was actually planted and grown last year, to make certain that there will be no shortage of cotton or cottonseed oil or cake during the present emergency. This bill is presented as an emergency measure to meet that goal and also for the purpose of giving relief to that area including the States of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and possibly the State of Arkansas, where green bugs, floods, hail storms, or cyclones have either destroyed the cotton or prevented the planting of same.

For example, the bill as passed will release about 500,000 acres in Oklahoma for spring cotton planting and will enable the county A. A. A. committees to "loan" to other farmers unplanted cotton allotments of their neighbors. I am told that it will release and reallocate approximately a million "frozen" cotton acres in the State of Texas in order to make certain that the President's war-program goal for farm production will be carried out.

It is significant that each year for the past several years Oklahoma has had about 500,000 unplanted cotton acres lost from its planting quota of about 2,250,000 acres because of droughts, floods, hail storms, or failure of cotton farmers to plant their full allotments. Under this legislation at least 500,000 unplanted cotton acres in Oklahoma alone will be transferred to other farmers who may need extra cotton to support their families.

In several counties of western and southwestern Oklahoma practically the entire small grain crop has been destroyed by green bugs and other insects. The same situation is prevalent in several sections of the State of Texas and I am sure several other areas where cotton is grown have also been devastated on a smaller scale.

This week representatives of farm groups of three States called on the Secretary of Agriculture and presented him data giving much detailed information concerning the crucial situation in areas where crops have been lost through no

fault of the farmers. The Secretary of Agriculture was very cordial and attentive to their urgent pleas but frankly admitted that he was not a cotton expert. The Secretary's experts advised him, however, in the presence of the group, that the cotton trade was expecting a maximum of 24,000,000 acres to be planted this year, which is still 3,400,000 fewer acres than the Secretary says is essential to reach the President's war-program goal of cotton production. So it was decided to present this legislation and urge that immediate consideration be given same in order to meet the present unusual emergency. If this permission is not granted by Congress to utilize the millions of devastated or flooded acres by planting them into cotton the farmers of the South stand to face destitution because of no crops at all.

Under the provision of this proposed legislation the transfer of these unplanted acres of cotton would be permitted in order to correct this situation and permit the planting of cotton in those sections. It would also permit relief in other hardship cases where the farm cotton allotment is too small to provide a living for the farmer. If Members will examine provision of the proposed bill, a copy of which I am inserting in the RECORD in connection with these remarks it will be found that provision is made permitting the original allottee to keep the parity and soil-conservation payments on the acres he surrenders. It also provides that the farmers receiving the transferred acres will not receive these benefit payments. Another proposed change would suspend the 40 percent limitation on cotton acreage per farm for these acres transferred by the county committee.

I am asking the chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House to grant a hearing on this bill this week, if possible, inasmuch as it is a real emergency, in order that those of us who are especially interested in the amendments proposed may have an opportunity to appear before the committee and explain the urgent necessity for the legislation. In my judgment, it would clarify the present law. If this proposed legislation is enacted in the near future it will be a godsend to the cotton farmers of the South and at the same time assist in promoting an all-out war effort.

The bill (H. R. 7115) reads as follows:

A bill to promote the war effort by facilitating the planting of the full allotted acreage of cotton, as recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture as the Nation's war goal

Be it enacted, etc., That section 344 (h) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) After the word "apportionment" in the first proviso add the words "of either original allottee or transferee."

(b) At the end of the first proviso of this subsection, after the word "years", strike out the semicolon, add a comma and the words "and parity and soil conservation payments shall remain with the original allottee in the same manner as though no portion of allotment had been temporarily transferred." At the end of this subsection, as amended, strike out the period, add a colon and the words "Provided further, That this maximum of 40 percent of the acreage on such farms shall not apply to such acreage as may be tempo-

rily reallocated to such farm by the county committee, as provided in this subsection."

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 6927. An act to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 25, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

The hearings in connection with the Federal Communications Commission will be postponed for approximately 2 weeks.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1654. A letter from the Civil Service Commissioners, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill bringing about a greater degree of uniformity and equity in compensating the per annum employees of the Government for overtime work; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1655. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to expedite the payment for land acquired during the war period; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1656. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to create the title of "flight officers" in the Army Air Forces, to amend the Army Aviation Cadet Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1657. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement in duplicate of costs, cancellations, and miscellaneous data pertaining to Indian irrigation projects compiled as of June 30, 1941; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

1658. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 11, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Corpus Christi, Tex., with a view to its protection by the construction of breakwaters, sea walls, or jetties, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on August 26, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1659. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 14, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Crisfield Harbor, Md., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on February 11, 1941, and a resolution of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, adopted on March 4, 1941; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1660. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 5, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary exami-

nation and survey of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, N. J., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on August 30, 1935; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1661. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 14, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Coiville River, Wash., a tributary of the Columbia River, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

1662. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on lists of papers recommended for disposal by certain agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 488. Resolution for the consideration of S. 2250, a bill to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2141). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. S. 2305. An act to relieve disbursing and certifying officers of the United States of responsibility for overpayments made on transportation accounts under certain circumstances; without amendment (Rept. No. 2142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 7097. A bill to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to authorize The Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co. to extend its present track connection with the United States navy yard so as to provide adequate railroad facilities in connection with the development of Buzzards Point as an industrial area in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1932 (47 Stat. 322), as amended by the act approved June 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 849); without amendment (Rept. No. 2143). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FULMER: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 315. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2144). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6986. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to change the name of Conduit Road in the District of Columbia," approved March 4, 1942; without amendment (Rept. No. 2145). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6961. A bill to incorporate the United Philippine War Veterans as a body corporate of the District of Columbia; with amendment (Rept. No. 2146). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. Interim report pursuant to House Resolution 162, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session. A resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs to study the progress of the national

defense program. Special Committee No. 3, on Materiel, Procurement, and Personnel; without amendment (Rept. No. 2148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6297. A bill to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Dr. Wesley K. Harris; without amendment (Rept. No. 2147). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDMISTON:

H. R. 7119. A bill to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 7120. A bill to codify and enact into absolute law title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds"; to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN:

H. R. 7121. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEYER of Maryland:

H. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in respect of the system of medical examination of registrants under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOWNS:

H. Res. 489. Resolution to investigate prices charged in Army canteens; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 7122. A bill for the relief of C. J. Boyle; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 7123. A bill for the relief of Vernon Van Zandt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THILL:

H. R. 7124. A bill reviving and renewing Patent No. 926,411; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 7125. A bill for the relief of James W. Kiplinger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2880. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of Sarah I. Brame, of Providence, R. I., and 69 others, supporting Senate bill 860 and House bills 4000, 3371, and 3746; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2881. Also, resolution of Ruth E. Richardson, of Providence, R. I., and eight others, supporting Senate bill 860 and House bills 4000, 3371, and 3746; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2882. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition signed by Rev. R. H. Ling, pastor and president of the official boards of the West Bridgewater (Pa.) and Concord (Beaver Falls, Pa.) Churches, representing a total of 300 members, urging the early passage of Senate bill 860, a bill to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the land and naval forces of the United States, and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2883. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Petition of Madaline Davis and 16 other members of the Church of God of Flora, Ill., supporting Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2884. Also, petition of Ransom De Loss Brown and a number of other citizens of Carmi, Ill., urging the early passage of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to our national defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2885. Also, petition of Ella Pearl Threet and 63 other residents of Harrisburg, Ill., supporting Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2886. Also, petition of Julia E. Berry and 63 others, of Saline County, Ill., urging the adoption of Senate bill 860 as a part of our preparedness program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2887. By Mr. LECOMPTE: Petition of Rev. Fred E. Miller, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Chariton, Iowa, urging the prohibiting of liquor around Army and naval camps and the discontinuance of the sale of beer in Government commissaries and to create dry zones around military and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2888. Also, petition of Rev. E. Hopson, pastor, Newton, Iowa, and members of his congregation, urging the prohibiting of liquor around Army and naval camps and the discontinuance of the sale of beer in Government commissaries, to create dry zones around military and naval establishments, and to set up dry zones around industrial establishments in which airplanes, ships, tanks, arms, and equipment must be produced with the utmost precision and speed for the support of the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

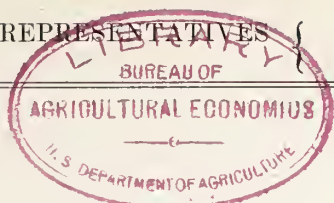
2889. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition signed by William W. Ellis and 37 other residents of Monroe County, Mich., urging the enactment of Senate bill 860, or legislation similar thereto, in order to safeguard the health and the morals of the men in the service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2890. Also, petition signed by Spike Daniels, of Riga, Mich., and 19 other residents, of Monroe County, Mich., urging the enactment of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2891. Also, petition signed by Eula Marvin, of Ottawa Lake, Mich., and 34 other residents, of Monroe County, Mich., urging the enactment of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2892. Also, petition signed by Belle C. Wood, of Rives Junction, Mich., and 52 other residents, of Jackson County, Mich., urging the enactment of Senate bill 860 or legislation similar thereto; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2893. Also, petition signed by Rev. J. D. Shorney, of Toledo, Ohio, and 12 other residents, of Monroe County, Mich., urging the enactment of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.



INTRASTATE MEAT INSPECTION

MAY 21, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FULMER, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 315]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. J. Res. 315), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect to meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendments:

Strike out the entire preamble, appearing on pages 1 and 2.

Page 3, lines 16 and 17, strike out the wording: "the sum of \$ for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of this Act." and insert in lieu thereof the following new wording: "such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to extend Federal inspection, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to intrastate meat packers, by amending the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907. Similar examinations and inspections of the products of the small packers will be made in line with the inspection now given to interstate packers.

This will enable the small packers in the various States to bid for Government orders in supplying the various Federal agencies and under the lend-lease program. Under present arrangements the large packers of the country who now enjoy this inspection are given from 2 to 4 cents per pound differential on Government orders, all of which is operating seriously against the interests of small meat packers, in that they are not permitted to bid on Government orders.

With the passage of this legislation, it will place the small packers on an equal competitive basis with the large packers and will mean much in the saving of transportation as well as better prices to farmers who would be able to sell their hogs on a competitive basis to small packers. Under the present arrangements, hogs are being shipped out of the State and the meat products are being returned to the State, taking considerable shipping space and bringing about quite an additional expense because of freight differentials.

It is believed that this legislation will not only save the small packers, by continuing them in business, but it will mean much in successfully carrying out the program of the Secretary of Agriculture in the increased production of hogs and cattle.



77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

Union Calendar No. 756

H. J. RES. 315

[Report No. 2144]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1942

Mr. FULMER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 21, 1942

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

Whereas regulations of certain departments and agencies of the United States require that meat and meat food products purchased by the United States be federally inspected and approved; and

Whereas such Federal inspection is limited to meat and meat food products which are to be used, transported, or sold in interstate or foreign commerce; and

Whereas approximately 40 per centum of all pork products and a correspondingly large percentage of other meat and meat food products are not subject to such inspection; and

Whereas a shortage exists in respect of the supply, for the armed forces and civilians, of meat and meat food products which are federally approved as sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human consumption; and

Whereas legislation authorizing Federal inspection of meat and meat food products during the present war at meat-packing establishments doing only an intrastate business will aid in the prosecution of the war effort by relieving congestion of transportation facilities and insuring a more adequate supply for the armed forces and civilians of sound, healthful, and wholesome meat and meat food products which are fit for human consumption and which have been federally inspected: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
 3 That upon application for Federal inspection by any slaugh-
 4 tering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar
 5 establishment which is not subject to the provisions of law,
 6 as amended, known as the Meat Inspection Act, which
 7 follow the subheading "For Meat Inspection" under the
 8 heading "Bureau of Animal Industry" in the Act entitled
 9 "An Act making appropriations for the Department of
 10 Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen
 11 hundred and eight", approved March 4, 1907, the Secretary
 12 of Agriculture is authorized to cause to be made the same
 13 or similar examinations and inspections and cause such
 14 other action to be taken in respect of the soundness, health-

1 fulness, wholesomeness, and fitness for human food of meat
2 and meat food products as would be made or taken if meat
3 and meat food products from such establishment were to
4 be used, transported, or sold in interstate or foreign
5 commerce.

6 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
7 ized and directed, insofar as may be practicable, to carry
8 out the provisions of this Act through the existing officers,
9 employees, and facilities through which he carries out the
10 provisions of the Meat Inspection Act, as amended.

11 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pre-
12 scribe such regulations as may be necessary in order to
13 carry out the provisions of this Act.

14 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
15 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and each fiscal
16 year thereafter, the sum of \$———— for expenditure in
17 ~~carrying out the provisions of this Act~~ *such amounts as may*
18 *be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.*

19 SEC. 4. This Act shall cease to be in effect six months
20 after the termination of the present war.

Union Calendar No. 756

77TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. J. RES. 315

[Report No. 2144]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FULMER

MAY 19, 1942

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 21, 1942

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 150

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 25, 1942

Mr. GILLETTE introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat-food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That upon application for Federal inspection by any slaugh-
4 tering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar
5 establishment which is not subject to the provisions of law,
6 as amended, known as the Meat Inspection Act, which fol-
7 low the subheading "For Meat Inspection" under the head-

1 ing "Bureau of Animal Industry" in the Act entitled "An
2 Act making appropriations for the Department of Agricul-
3 ture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hun-
4 dred and eight", approved March 4, 1907, the Secretary of
5 Agriculture is authorized to cause to be made the same or
6 similar examinations and inspections and cause such other
7 action to be taken in respect of the soundness, healthfulness,
8 wholesomeness, and fitness for human food of meat and
9 meat-food products from such establishment were to be used,
10 transported, or sold in interstate or foreign commerce.

11 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
12 and directed, insofar as may be practicable, to carry out
13 the provisions of this joint resolution through the existing
14 officers, employees, and facilities through which he carries
15 out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act, as amended.

16 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pre-
17 scribe such regulations as may be necessary in order to carry
18 out the provisions of this joint resolution.

19 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and each fiscal year
21 thereafter, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out
22 the provisions of this joint resolution.

23 SEC. 4. This joint resolution shall cease to be in effect
24 six months after the termination of the present war.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in interstate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat-food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GILLETTE

MAY 25, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

that Government funds were available at this time for the construction of 8,000 family-dwelling units, that they expect private industry, and had been assured that private industry, was prepared to take care of more than 42,000 family units during 1941 and 1942, giving a total of 50,000 family-dwelling units. The committee felt that that number of family-dwelling units certainly ought to be sufficient and if we saw it were not sufficient we could take care of it later, but would not go into any further program involving family-dwelling units at this time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Virginia convincingly sums up the whole situation in his statement, and, I think, accurately expresses the opinion of the committee and the House. Supplementing his figures, we have just this morning been informed that according to the latest estimate, instead of provision for 8,000 units, there are now available funds for the construction of 17,500 units.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I want to congratulate the committee on its recommendation. If what the gentleman says is true, and I have a right to believe it is true, that the cost of a family dwelling is so much more than for individual dormitories, then during wartime instead of people bringing their families to the District, which is overcrowded, the individual ought to come in here and work for the duration. If we do this, it will be much more economical because individual units are less expensive than family dwelling units.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. Of course, the question as to whether or not a family unit should be constructed depends, in my judgment, upon two things; first, whether or not the need really exists and, secondly, whether or not if such units are to be permanent they can be disposed of for permanent residence after the war period. I understand the committee has gone very thoroughly into the matter of the necessity for such housing. If the House agrees to this conference report and the Senate disagrees to the conference report the question of determining even more accurately that need would naturally come before the conferees, would it not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It would. The gentleman is one of the most distinguished parliamentarians of the House and knows that by direction of their respective Houses the conferees could again take up the questions in disagreement. And, as he also knows, the House proposing an amendment yields in event of a stalemate or accepts responsibility for loss of the legislation.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I would like to know the area, as near as the gentleman can tell me, in which this 400,000 units would apply, whether it covers just the District

of Columbia or the surrounding area, or just where it is.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. According to the estimate submitted, it covers the metropolitan area, which consists of the District of Columbia, Fairfax, and Arlington Counties, Va., and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md.

Mr. Speaker, if there are no further questions, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, line 2, strike out "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$25,500,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which the several motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an excellent editorial which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on Saturday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INTRASTATE MEAT INSPECTION

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 315) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. HOPE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the joint resolution?

Mr. FULMER. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that the purpose of this joint resolution is to extend Federal inspection of meat products to packers doing business wholly within a State. This would enable many of these packers to bid on Government orders, especially within the States. At this time they are not permitted to bid on those orders and only the larger packers, who have this type of inspection, are really permitted to bid.

We had a hearing on this joint resolution and had before our committee representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. We also heard General Hardigg, representing the War Department.

I want to quote from General Hardigg's statement:

The War Department has always desired, so far as possible, to use local products. We regard that as sound business. We regard it as a saving in transportation, and in furtherance of the good-neighbor policy.

I understand that those departments and agencies who are purchasing meat products for the Government are giving the large packers a differential of from 2 to 4 cents per pound. Naturally, this operates against the small packers, and in turn it will operate against the farmers in the various States where large packers are not located. Under program we shall be shipping hogs out of the State and shipping meat products back into the State for these various agencies. This will mean extra expense and considerable shipping space that is so much needed at this time.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does this resolution change in any manner the sanitary requirements now in effect under the Bureau?

Mr. FULMER. Not at all. Those seeking to operate under this joint resolution would have to make application and comply with the requirements.

Mr. THOM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, do these inspections require the payment of a fee by the meat packer?

Mr. FULMER. The inspection will be done by representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry without expense to these packers.

Mr. THOM. Will there be a charge for the inspection?

Mr. FULMER. No.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, in a State where the standards of inspection are equivalent to those of the Federal Government, the small packers will be able to bid on Government orders regardless of the fact that they do no interstate business?

Mr. FULMER. They may, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry. I am told by Dr. Miller, who represents the Bureau in the Department of Agriculture, that the Bureau wants to be just as sympathetic as possible with these packers, yet do nothing that would lower the standards of the grading of meat at this time. They must operate purely on a sanitary basis.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the committee feels, in other words, that this resolution does give the Bureau of Animal Industry plenty of leeway to exercise proper discretion and at the same time give considerable relief to the local packer?

Mr. FULMER. The gentleman's statement is correct.

Mr. BOREN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is there no fee involved in this, either to the producer of the cattle or to the packer, or anyone on that end of the line?

Mr. FULMER. No fee at all. I understand that if the packer has a veterinarian that is doing the right type of work, and it is satisfactory to the Bureau

of Animal Industry, the Bureau will appoint him as an inspector and, of course, pay him. Therefore, there would be no charge made against the packer or those who sell the animals to the packer.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is there any time limit on this measure?

Mr. FULMER. It is limited to the emergency and 6 months after the close of the emergency.

Mr. Speaker, it is my belief if we do not give this relief to the small packers and if those in charge of the inspection do not cooperate helpfully and sympathetically that you are going to find many of these small packers going out of business. If this happens it will give to the large packers a real monopoly, all of which will prove to be expensive to the taxpayers and disastrous to farmers and meat retailers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

Whereas regulations of certain departments and agencies of the United States require that meat and meat food products purchased by the United States be federally inspected and approved; and

Whereas such Federal inspection is limited to meat and meat food products which are to be used, transported, or sold in interstate or foreign commerce; and

Whereas approximately 40 percent of all pork products and a correspondingly large percentage of other meat and meat food products are not subject to such inspection; and

Whereas a shortage exists, in respect of the supply, for the armed forces and civilians, of meat and meat food products which are federally approved as sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human consumption; and

Whereas legislation authorizing Federal inspection of meat and meat food products during the present war at meat-packing establishments doing only an intrastate business will aid in the prosecution of the war effort by relieving congestion of transportation facilities and insuring a more adequate supply for the armed forces and civilians of sound, healthful, and wholesome meat and meat food products which are fit for human consumption and which have been federally inspected: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That upon application for Federal inspection by any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment which is not subject to the provisions of law, as amended, known as the Meat Inspection Act, which follow the subheading "For meat inspection" under the heading "Bureau of animal industry" in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908", approved March 4, 1907, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause to be made the same or similar examinations and inspections and cause such other action to be taken in respect of the soundness, healthfulness, wholesomeness, and fitness for human food of meat and meat food products as would be made or taken if meat and meat food products from

such establishment were to be used, transported, or sold in interstate or foreign commerce.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, insofar as may be practicable, to carry out the provisions of this act through the existing officers, employees, and facilities through which he carries out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act, as amended.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and each fiscal year thereafter, the sum of \$_____ for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall cease to be in effect 6 months after the termination of the present war.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 3, line 16, after "thereafter", strike out the remainder of line 16 and all of line 17, and insert "such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

On page 1, following the title, strike out the preamble.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. TARVER, Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. LEAVY, Mr. TERRY, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LAMBERTSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. PLUMLEY.

PROMOTION OF SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 488) for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2250) to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of the successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the con-

clusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order the Senate bill (S. 2250) and provides for 2 hours of general debate and makes the House substitute for the Senate bill in order for consideration.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, is a measure that will aid the small businessman. For many months many of you gentlemen have honestly endeavored to be of service and have shown an interest in the small businessman. I myself have introduced several bills, beginning way back in 1930 after the Hoover crash, and unfortunately it was not until 1932 that the Reconstruction Finance Act was enacted. I regret that bill was not the one I advocated because it did not extend relief to the small businessman, but only provided help to the banks, railroad companies, and insurance companies. President Hoover vetoed the bill insisting that provision should be made that loans would only be made on self-liquidating projects. The bill was reintroduced carrying this provision, passed by the House and Senate, and was signed by the President, and the small businessman and municipalities were unable to obtain relief or the benefit of loans from the Government. Since that time I am pleased to say that we have amended the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act several times so as to aid the small businessman, but notwithstanding such amendments and the authority given to the Federal Reserve Board to make loans, the small businessman could very seldom bring himself to comply with all the requirements of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Therefore, on May 22, 1939, I introduced H. R. 6448, to liberalize extension of credit to small business, to stimulate business, to create employment, and for other purposes. On March 1, 1940, I introduced H. R. 8731, to establish a permanent loan corporation to assist financing institutions in making credit available to commercial and industrial enterprises. Various plans had been advocated as a medium of providing assistance to small business, and on March 1, 1940, I introduced House Resolution 548 to create a select committee to conduct a research and survey into the problems of small business enterprises and their relation to unemployment and national defense. Upon the convening of the Seventy-seventh Congress I reintroduced the bill to establish a permanent loan corporation, H. R. 2839, and introduced a further bill, H. R. 6615, on February 15, 1942, titled "To amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, in order to provide loans and credits with a minimum of delay to small business enterprises, and for other purposes." I sponsored these bills knowing the President's desire to aid the small businessman in every possible way and,

park; and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1407); and

H. R. 5287. A bill relating to the transfer to the Secretary of War of certain lands owned by the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1408).

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy, heretofore appointed pursuant to law, has performed its duty in visiting the academy, and has prepared a report, which I herewith submit to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will lie on the table.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Rear Admiral Walter B. Woodson to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 4 years, from June 20, 1942;

Capt. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of May 1942; and

Capt. Marc A. Mitscher to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from December 4, 1941.

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. REYNOLDS introduced a bill (S. 2555) to authorize the use of certificates by officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, in connection with pay and allowance accounts of military and civilian personnel under the jurisdiction of the War and Navy Departments, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 6297. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Dr. Wesley K. Harris;

H. R. 6961. An act to incorporate the United Philippine War Veterans as a body corporate of the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 6986. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to change the name of Conduit Road in the District of Columbia," approved March 4, 1942; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. J. Res. 315. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

EXTENSION OF POWERS OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BROWN and Mr. BANKHEAD each submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (H. R. 7008) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the

sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

PALESTINE COMMITTEE DINNER, MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND ADDRESSES BY SENATOR McNARY AND SENATOR WAGNER

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a message from the President to the second annual dinner meeting of the American Palestine Committee, in Washington, D. C., March 25, 1942, and addresses delivered by Senator McNARY and Senator WAGNER, which appear in the Appendix.]

LIBERTY UNDER GOD—ADDRESS BY SENATOR KILGORE

[Mr. ROSIER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Liberty Under God," delivered by Senator KILGORE at the commencement exercises at St. Marys High School, St. Marys, W. Va., May 22, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE CHALLENGE BEFORE US—ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR McCLOY

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., May 16, 1942, on the subject The Challenge Before Us, which appears in the Appendix.]

HOLY COMMUNION BREAKFAST OF ST. GEORGE ASSOCIATION—ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley at the Fourth Annual Holy Communion Breakfast of the St. George Association, United States Post Office, New York City, May 24, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRODUCTION OF RUBBER ON MID-WESTERN FARMS—ADDRESS BY DR. LEO M. CHRISTENSEN

[Mr. NORRIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Dr. Leo M. Christensen, of the University of Nebraska chemistry project, of Lincoln, Nebr., on the subject We'll Ride on Rubber From Mid-Western Farms, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the Window Seat, published by W. D. Jamieson, concerning the production of rubber, which appears in the Appendix.]

MASTERS OF BIGOTRY—ADDRESS BY RAYMOND H. GEIST

[Mr. BARBOUR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Masters of Bigotry," delivered by Raymond H. Geist, Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State, before the National Conference of Christians and Jews, at a luncheon at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., Friday, May 22, 1942, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO — STATEMENT BY FRED BRECKMAN

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Mr. Fred Breckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, before the Committee on Reciprocity Information, concerning the proposed trade agreement with Mexico, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHERE IS SHANGRI-LA?—POEM BY C. H. GAMBLE

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem by C. H. Gamble, of the Peoria (Ill.) Star, entitled "Where Is Shangri-La?" which appears in the Appendix.]

THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, last Thursday, May 21, I secured unanimous consent to submit a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to be named from among the Members of the Senate to inquire into the location of the Alaska Highway on the so-called C or prairie route, and to determine whether this route would serve a better strategic purpose for the war than either of three other routes, namely, A, B, and D which had been under consideration.

I stated at length my reasons for submitting the resolution. I quoted as one of my principal authorities for the information which I embodied in that address, Mr. Donald MacDonald, who is no doubt the foremost engineering authority in Alaska on the Alaska Highway, and who was Alaskan member of the Alaskan International Highway Commission, 1938-42; reconnaissance engineer for Alaskan Pacific Yukon Highway Commission; chief draftsman and resident and location engineer on the Alaska Railroad, 1914-22; locating or exploratory engineer for the Alaska Road Commission, 1922 to date.

I stressed the fact in my address that Mr. MacDonald had foreseen for quite some time the strategic value of Alaska as an outpost for both offensive and defensive movements against the Japs. As proof of Mr. MacDonald's foresight, I quote the following from an article which he wrote for Liberty magazine, in its July 20, 1940, issue, entitled "Defenseless Alaska, the Ramparts We Don't Watch":

Up in Alaska, where I live, the military problems of the eastern part of the continent seem pretty remote. We assume that the requirements are known and are being taken care of. And I guess the East assumes the same thing about the Northwest, although that's a horse of another color entirely.

I've talked Pacific defenses to people from nearly every State east of the Rockies. Nearly all of them had the same answer: "Oh, there's no danger in the Pacific. It's a wide ocean—and, anyway, we have that big base in the Hawaiians. The Japanese can't get past that."

I don't know who taught those people to place all their reliance on Pearl Harbor, but I do know their blind faith is not shared in Alaska. I don't believe it is shared, either, by our Canadian neighbors, our potential brothers-in-arms, living in Pacific ports like Vancouver, Victoria, or Prince Rupert.

Up in Alaska, you see, we don't have any Pacific Ocean to separate us from the totalitarian powers of Asia. We're only 56 miles—a big Bertha cannon shot—from Soviet Russia; at one point only a little over 700 miles from Japan.

What the Pacific Ocean does separate us from is Pearl Harbor, which is some 3,000 miles away from the key ports on the Alaskan coast.

At this point I anticipate two questions. I know what they are, because I've had to answer them time and again: What does Alaska have to do with the defense of the rest of North America? And why should any-

body want to take Alaska when it's only a sparsely settled snow-and-ice wilderness?

Well, the power that controls Alaska controls the North Pacific. Alaska is about the most important strategic place in the world. And who said that? Not just I, but the late Gen. William Mitchell, testifying more than 5 years ago before the House Military Affairs Committee. Mitchell, if you recall, was about the first important American soldier to recognize the importance of aviation in modern warfare. He was a prophet without honor in his own country, but he'd have the last laugh if he were around today.

This article states so succinctly and logically and briefly the importance of Alaska as a military outpost that I shall ask leave to have the entire article, consisting of approximately two magazine pages, printed in the RECORD. It is so illuminating that I believe every Member of this Congress will benefit by a careful reading of it.

Mr. President, at this point in the RECORD I ask to have printed the article which Mr. MacDonald wrote for Liberty magazine, which was published in its issue of July 20, 1940, entitled "Defenseless Alaska—The Ramparts We Don't Watch."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSELESS ALASKA—THE RAMPARTS WE DON'T WATCH—DANGER IN THE NORTH—AN EYE-OPENING LOOK AT A GRAVE BUT UNHEEDED PERIL, AND WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT

(By Donald MacDonald)

For better or for worse, the defensive frontiers of America have been extended. We are bound now by the pledged word of the White House, as well as by every dictate of common sense, to defend Canada against foreign aggression. This obligation is just as strong as the one we owe to our Latin-American neighbors. And, for the maintenance of our own national defense and our own national economy, it probably is the most vital foreign policy we have.

But could we successfully defend all of Canada against any possible combination of hostile powers?

On the east coast, we probably could. In eastern Canada and the northeastern part of the United States there are highly developed and completely integrated transportation systems. Troops and every type of heavy equipment could be rushed from Boston to Nova Scotia almost overnight. Divisions of reinforcements could be sent all the way from New York to the Gaspé Peninsula before an enemy could get a serious foothold.

But up in Alaska, where I live, the military problems of the eastern part of the continent seem pretty remote.

We assume that the requirements are known and are being taken care of. And I guess the East assumes the same thing about the Northwest, although that's a horse of another color entirely.

I've talked Pacific defenses to people from nearly every State east of the Rockies. Nearly all of them had the same answer, "Oh, there's no danger in the Pacific. It's a wide ocean—and, anyway, we have that big base in the Hawaiians. The Japanese can't get past that."

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Up in Alaska, you see, we don't have any Pacific Ocean to separate us from the totalitarian powers of Asia. We're only 56 miles—

a "Big Bertha" cannon shot—from Soviet Russia. At one point only a little over 700 miles from Japan.

What the Pacific Ocean does separate us from is Pearl Harbor, which is some 3,000 miles away from the key ports on the Alaskan coast.

At this point I anticipate two questions. I know what they are, because I've had to answer them time and again: What does Alaska have to do with the defense of the rest of North America? And why should anybody want to take Alaska when it's only a sparsely settled snow-and-ice wilderness?

Well, the power that controls Alaska controls the North Pacific. Alaska is about the most important strategic place in the world. And who said that? Not just I, but the late Gen. William Mitchell, testifying more than 5 years ago before the House Military Affairs Committee. Mitchell, if you recall, was about the first important American soldier to recognize the importance of aviation in modern warfare. He was a prophet without honor in his own country, but he'd have the last laugh if he were around today.

People in the East shudder when they think of the danger they would be in if a hostile foreign power established an air base on the tip of Nova Scotia, or even in Newfoundland. Yet neither is as close to New York or Washington as parts of Alaska are to Vancouver or Seattle. And to operate successfully out of Newfoundland or Nova Scotia, an enemy would have to cross the broad Atlantic and keep open a dangerously long line of communications. On the other hand, an enemy moving into Alaska from Russia would cross only 56 miles of water—and it would be the counterattacking American Navy that would have a long line of communications to protect.

If such an attack on Alaska were to come tomorrow, there could be no effective opposition immediately. The nearest Army garrison to the Bering Strait frontier is at Chilkoot barracks in southeastern Alaska, about 1,000 miles away. And that garrison numbers only about 300 men. There are a half dozen or so naval planes at Sitka, which also is about 1,000 miles from Bering Strait. The enemy could just walk in. The civilian population hardly could put up a fight, because Alaska has less than 80,000 inhabitants, scattered over an area a good deal bigger than Hitler's enlarged Reich.

Alaska's delegate in Congress, TONY DIMOND, has fought vigorously for years to remedy this situation. And now, finally, some Alaskan air bases have gotten past the blueprint stage and are being constructed.

But does that settle the problem? It does not. There's no real security in having outlying air bases unless we can keep them supplied. In fact, they could become downright liabilities if an enemy could isolate them and starve them out, because the enemy then could turn around and use the same bases against us.

All right, then. We have Alaska. It is the key to control of the North Pacific, and we're going to have airplane protection for the northern terminus of the Alaska Railroad at Fairbanks. The ocean terminus of the Alaska Railroad is at Seward, and we're going to protect that with planes based on Kodiak Island. The planes at Kodiak also will protect the lower reaches of the Richardson Highway, which stretches from Fairbanks south to Valdez. Alaska's capital, Juneau, and the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which runs over the mountains into Canada's Yukon Territory, presumably will be protected by planes based at Sitka. So far, so good—as long as the United States Navy has undisputed control of the North Pacific.

But suppose—just suppose—that a large part of the United States Navy is engaged in the Atlantic and another large part of it is guarding the Panama Canal, or is over around the Philippines. And suppose that in among

the wild, uninhabited fiords that give Alaska a coast line of 15,132 miles an enemy submarine fleet has established temporary bases. That wouldn't be impossible, because many of those fiords aren't visited by human beings for months or years at a time. And thousands of tons of supplies could easily be landed without detection and effectually hidden in the forests that come right down to the water's edge.

Suppose something like that happened. Could the United States keep a steady stream of supplies moving across from 1,000 to 1,500 miles of ocean? Mind you, that's two and a half to nearly four times the distance from Scotland to Norway.

The situation could be complicated further if enemy submarines first laid mines in the narrow Inside Passage, blockading every town on the Panhandle, including Juneau, the capital. And if you don't think that would be a comparatively simple matter, just consult the map.

Bear in mind that Alaska has no coastal guns of any description. Neither has she any arsenals, ammunition dumps, or anti-aircraft. She's just 590,000 square miles of unguarded wealth and unused strategic advantage.

Well, what are we going to do about it?

We can't afford to let Alaska remain a naval liability, which is exactly what she will be as long as she has no overland connection with the States. There's no sense to that at all, when Alaska could be converted from a naval liability into a military asset for less than the cost of a single battleship.

A road connecting Alaska with the highway systems of Canada and the United States can be built for \$25,000,000. That much I know beyond any shadow of doubt, because highway construction in the north happens to be my business. As locating engineer for the Alaska Road Commission, I have laid down probably as many miles of north country transportation as any man alive.

We can bring Alaska to North America and end its insular status by building 1,200 miles of road from a point north of Hazelton, British Columbia, to a point 183 miles inside Alaska, where the present Alaskan highway system ends.

The specifications on which the \$25,000,000 estimate is based call for a hard gravel surface 28 feet wide. This gravel highway would be adequate for heavy military transport. Over it, troops and supplies could be rolled up into the Alaskan interior in jig time, behind the protecting wall formed by the great coastal mountain range. It could be used 52 weeks a year, because snowfall in that valley between the Coast Range and the Rockies is insignificant.

A thousand miles of the new road would lie in Canada. And the opening up of the country would enable Canada to establish flying fields along the route for commercial purposes in time of peace and for military use in event of war. Planes based along the highway would need only to hedge hop over the Coast Range to play havoc with any hostile fleet offshore.

I assume that the United States and Canada would be making common cause in war, because, just as we couldn't let a hostile power get a foothold in Canada, the Canadians couldn't afford to let one get a foothold in Alaska.

As a matter of fact, common sense appears to argue that if we build the highway there never will be any war in the west. Because, by putting a supply line into Alaska, we actually will be taking military control of the territory for the first time. And General Mitchell's dictum that he who controls Alaska controls the North Pacific would then apply. Once we get American armed forces up there, with an overland supply route to the rear, I don't think any foreign power is going to be so rash as to make a challenge. Mean-



77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 315

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 26, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That upon application for Federal inspection by any slaugh-
4 tering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar
5 establishment which is not subject to the provisions of law,
6 as amended, known as the Meat Inspection Act, which
7 follow the subheading "For Meat Inspection" under the

77TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. J. RES. 315

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in interstate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

MAY 26, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 88

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1942

No. 102

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, May 26, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, before whom all hearts are open, and from whom nothing is hid, lend us Thy grace that from this hour we may live in such a way that Thou mayest be able to bless this land that we love so much. Consider in Thy loving kindness Thy servant, the President of the United States, and those who with him share the high responsibilities of leadership. Open their minds and hearts that they may be receptive to Thy guidance. Make them willing to follow Thy plan, and by Thy grace endow them with strength and courage to do Thy will, that it may once again be true of this Nation that "In God we trust."

In this place of great decisions may Thy spirit move. May Thy voice be heard in the whispering galleries of the human heart, and Thy presence be known, unseen but voting. So may these chosen leaders, at the head of affairs in our Nation in these dangerous days, be guided, inspired, encouraged, and used of Thee to lead us on through the darkness into the light ahead.

We ask these things humbly, conscious of our own unworthiness, in the strong name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McKELLAR, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, May 27, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its

clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2508) to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 2305) to relieve disbursing and certifying officers of the United States of responsibility for overpayments made on transportation accounts under certain circumstances, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McKELLAR. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	O'Daniel
Andrews	Glass	O'Mahoney
Austin	Green	Pepper
Bailey	Gurney	Radcliffe
Ball	Hatch	Reynolds
Bankhead	Hayden	Rosier
Barbour	Herring	Schwartz
Barkley	H	Shipstead
Bilbo	Homan	Smathers
Bone	Hughes	Smith
Brown	Johnson, Calif.	Spencer
Bulow	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Burton	Kilgore	Thomas, Idaho
Byrd	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Langer	Truman
Caraway	Lucas	Tunnell
Chavez	McCarran	Tydings
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Van Nuys
Connally	McNary	Wagner
Danaher	Maybank	Walsh
Davis	Mead	Wheeler
Doxey	Millikin	White
Ellender	Murdock	Wiley
George	Norris	Willis
Gerry	Nye	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is detained in his State on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] is unavoidably absent.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate or presented and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A petition of sundry citizens of Granville and vicinity, New York, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A resolution adopted by the Osage City (Kans.) National Farm Loan Association, favoring the enactment of legislation to continue the 3½-percent-interest rate on land-bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans for a period of 2 years from July 1, 1942; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Petitions, numerously signed, of sundry citizens of Allen, Americus, Climax, and Emporia, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITIONS

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a group of 33 petitions containing the signatures of approximately 1,622 citizens in about 32 communities and 20 counties, all in the State of Ohio, recommending the enactment of Senate bill 860.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the petitions presented by the Senator from Ohio will be received and lie on the table.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I ask consent to present for appropriate reference a petition signed by a large number of citizens of Spokane, Wash., petitioning the Congress to pass Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to members of our land and naval forces and to provide for the suppression of vice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the petition presented by the Senator from Washington will be received and lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 5204. A bill authorizing the charging of fees for brand inspection under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1425); and

H. J. Res. 315. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1423).

By Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 6502. A bill to change the name of the Black Warrior National Forest to the William B. Bankhead National Forest; without amendment (Rept. No. 1424).

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 4845. A bill to increase the rate of pension to World War veterans from \$30 to \$40 per month, to grant such rate at age 65, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1426); and

H. R. 6646. A bill to provide that the unexplained absence of any individual for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 1427).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 2556. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to convey to the port of Cascade Locks, Oreg., certain lands for municipal purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 2557. A bill for the relief of Bradbury & Marchant; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2558. A bill to further expedite the prosecution of the war by authorizing the

control of the exportation of certain commodities; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INSPECTION OF NAVY YARDS, NAVAL AIR STATIONS, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES BY COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. WALSH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 259), which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof duly appointed by the chairman of the committee, hereby is authorized to visit, for the purposes of inspection, United States navy yards, air stations, and other naval activities, between July 1 and December 31, 1942, the expenses incurred in pursuance thereof, not to exceed \$3,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

MABEL L. BUDLONG

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 260), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Mabel L. Budlong, widow of Percy E. Budlong, late an Official Reporter of debates of the Senate, a sum equal to 1 year's compensation at the base rate he was receiving at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE WEEK—STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Mr. BROWN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the Secretary of State, Hon. Cordell Hull, in connection with the celebration of National Foreign Trade Week, May 17 to 23, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

WAKE UP! WASHINGTON, YES; IT IS LATE—MESSAGE FROM COESSE, IND.

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a newspaper advertisement prepared by certain citizens of Coesse, Ind., addressed to the Congress, entitled "Wake Up! Washington, Yes; It Is Late," which appears in the Appendix.]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS IN AND NEAR THE DISTRICT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a conference report regarding war housing in the District of Columbia, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report will be read.

The conference report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 308) making appropriations to provide war housing and war public works in and near the District of Columbia, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5; and agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 1.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the House agreed to all the amendments of the Senate which were in dispute except one, and that related to the amount of housing to be provided in the District of Columbia, the appropriation for which was raised by the Senate from \$12,000,000 to \$25,500,000. The House conferees did not agree to that amendment. Under those circumstances, I ask for the adoption of the report as presented, and move that the Senate ask for a further conference on the amendment still in disagreement.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection to that, but when the report was presented I rather assumed it was a complete report.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; there is a difference as to the amount of money to be used in the District of Columbia.

Mr. McNARY. I thought, and rather hoped, that the Senate conferees would yield to the attitude of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. We could not do that, for the reason that the Housing Administration found themselves in this situation: The House appropriated only for houses of one unit, that is to say, consisting of one bedroom, a kitchenette, a small dining room, and a very small bathroom, a house to accommodate only one person, or certainly not more than two.

The Housing Administration asked for appropriations for a certain number of two-room and three-room units. They wanted even more than the Senate allowed. We did not allow all they asked, but we increased the appropriation \$13,500,000 for the larger units. That was done because it was shown that there were at times four or five girls living together in the same room. The committee thought that presented a situation which should not be permitted to continue. We have invited people to come to Washington and work for the Government, and it seemed to the committee that we should provide some of these larger units. That is why I am asking that we have a further conference as to this one amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, it may not be inappropriate for me to state at this time that, in my opinion, we have asked too many to come to Washington—more than we need and more than are being employed on full time. An effort was made some time ago, at least a suggestion was made, it was not really an effort, to decentralize some governmental

77TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }



Calendar No. 1468

{ REPORT
No. 1423 }

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO PROVIDE FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION DURING THE PRESENT WAR EMERGENCY

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 26), 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 315]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 315) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon favorably with the recommendation that the joint resolution do pass.

An explanation of the joint resolution is incorporated in the House Report No. 2144 which is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 2144, 77th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 315), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect to meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendments:

Strike out the entire preamble, appearing on pages 1 and 2.

Page 3, lines 16 and 17, strike out the wording: "the sum of \$ _____ for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of this Act." and insert in lieu thereof the following new wording: "such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

STATEMENT

The purpose of this joint resolution is to extend Federal inspection, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to intrastate meat packers, by amending the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907. Similar examinations and

inspections of the products of the small packers will be made in line with the inspection now given to interstate packers.

This will enable the small packers in the various States to bid for Government orders in supplying the various Federal agencies and under the lend-lease program. Under present arrangements the large packers of the country who now enjoy this inspection are given from 2 to 4 cents per pound differential on Government orders, all of which is operating seriously against the interests of small meat packers, in that they are not permitted to bid on Government orders.

With the passage of this legislation, it will place the small packers on an equal competitive basis with the large packers and will mean much in the saving of transportation as well as better prices to farmers who would be able to sell their hogs on a competitive basis to small packers. Under the present arrangements, hogs are being shipped out of the State and the meat products are being returned to the State, taking considerable shipping space and bringing about quite an additional expense because of freight differentials.

It is believed that this legislation will not only save the small packers, by continuing them in business, but it will mean much in successfully carrying out the program of the Secretary of Agriculture in the increased production of hogs and cattle.

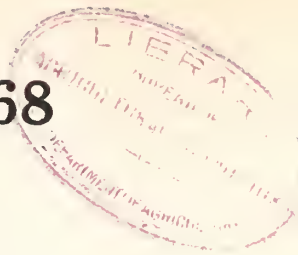


77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

Calendar No. 1468

H. J. RES. 315

[Report No. 1423]



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 26, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 26), 1942

Reported by Mr. SMITH, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That upon application for Federal inspection by any slaugh-
- 4 tering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar
- 5 establishment which is not subject to the provisions of law,
- 6 as amended, known as the Meat Inspection Act, which
- 7 follow the subheading "For Meat Inspection" under the
- 8 heading "Bureau of Animal Industry" in the Act entitled
- 9 "An Act making appropriations for the Department of

1 Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen
2 hundred and eight", approved March 4, 1907, the Secretary
3 of Agriculture is authorized to cause to be made the same
4 or similar examinations and inspections and cause such
5 other action to be taken in respect of the soundness, health-
6 fulness, wholesomeness, and fitness for human food of meat
7 and meat food products as would be made or taken if meat
8 and meat food products from such establishment were to
9 be used, transported, or sold in interstate or foreign
10 commerce.

11 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
12 ized and directed, insofar as may be practicable, to carry
13 out the provisions of this Act through the existing officers,
14 employees, and facilities through which he carries out the
15 provisions of the Meat Inspection Act, as amended.

16 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pre-
17 scribe such regulations as may be necessary in order to
18 carry out the provisions of this Act.

19 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and each fiscal
21 year thereafter, such amounts as may be necessary to carry
22 out the provisions of this Act.

- 1 SEC. 4. This Act shall cease to be in effect six months
2 after the termination of the present war.

Passed the House of Representatives May 25, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1468

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 315

[Report No. 1423]

JOINT RESOLUTION

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MAY 26, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 28 (legislative day, May 26), 1942

Reported without amendment

transactions in cotton to provide for the standardization of bale covering for cotton and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMITH. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

The bill (H. R. 6502) to change the name of the Black Warrior National Forest to the William B. Bankhead National Forest, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROVISION FOR FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 315) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, at the request of the Department of Agriculture I offer an amendment to House Joint Resolution 315.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, at the end of line 18, it is proposed to amend subsection (b) of section 2, by adding:

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to employ persons without regard to the Civil Service Act, as amended, and subsection 6 of section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, provided that any persons so employed shall be regarded as holding war-service appointments, under Executive Order 9063.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5204) authorizing the charging of fees for brand inspection under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS TO WORLD WAR VETERANS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4845) to increase the rate of pension to World War veterans from \$30 to \$40 per month, to grant such rate at age 65, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment, on page 1, after line 6, to strike out:

Sec. 2. Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part III, paragraph I, is amended by adding thereto a new subparagraph (i), to read as follows:

"(i) Any veteran 65 years of age or over who meets the service requirements of part III and subject to the income limitation therein, shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$40 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to increase the rate of pension to World War veterans from \$30 to \$40 per month, and for other purposes."

EVIDENCE OF DEATH OF VETERANS

The bill (H. R. 6646) to provide that the unexplained absence of any individual for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the calendar.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE REPORTS, SIGNING OF BILLS, ETC.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate following today's session the Committee on Appropriations may be authorized to report bills or resolutions, that the Presiding Officer of the Senate may be authorized to sign bills or resolutions ready for his signature, and that the Secretary of the Senate may be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

APPLICATION OF CIVIL-SERVICE LAWS TO ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE AND OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. BULOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 3488, Calendar No. 1204.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3488) to provide that assistant or deputy heads of certain bureaus in the Department of the Interior shall be appointed under the civil-service laws, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I probably shall not object, but I should like to have a statement made by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. Bulow]. The Senator requests that the Senate consider a measure which appears on the calendar before the measure at which we began considering the calendar today.

Mr. BULOW. Mr. President, when the calendar was called on the previous occasion the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] asked for an explanation of the bill. I was not present at the time. The Senator from Missouri has since that

time studied the bill. The purpose of the bill is to extend the civil-service provisions to the Assistant or Deputy Commissioners of the General Land Office and the Office of Indian Affairs. The bill was introduced at the request of the Department of the Interior, and it has the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. McNARY. Very well; that is what I wanted to know. The bill came up so unexpectedly and hastily I did not know its purport. If the bill has the approval of the Civil Service Commission and, of course, of the committee which has jurisdiction—

Mr. BULOW. It has the approval of the committee.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill, H. R. 3488, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARMY PAY ADJUSTMENT BILL—MOTION TO DISCHARGE SENATE CONFEREES

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I desire to enter a motion to discharge the Senate conferees on the bill (S. 2025) to adjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service. It is my understanding the motion has to lie over 1 day under the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion will be entered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2427) to amend the act relating to preventing the publication of inventions in the national interest, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7036) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the fifty-second annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 23 to 26, inclusive, 1942, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6845) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LEAVY, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. RICH, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. JONES were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

tion, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1637. An act to authorize the conveyance to the State of Illinois, for highway purposes only, a portion of the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.;

S. 2088. An act to authorize aircraft flight rations for officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Navy and Marine Corps while engaged in flight operations;

S. 2097. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the board of trustees, school district No. 20, Charleston County, S. C., a parcel of land situated in the city of Charleston, S. C.;

S. 2229. An act to provide for the retirement, rank, and pay of heads of staff departments of the Marine Corps;

S. 2382. An act to amend the act approved June 24, 1926, entitled "An act to authorize the construction and procurement of aircraft and aircraft equipment in the Navy and Marine Corps, and to adjust and define the status of the operating personnel in connection therewith," so as to provide for the establishment of the designation of naval aviation pilot (airship), and for other purposes;

S. 2446. An act to prescribe certain allowances for cadets of the United States Military Academy undergoing flight training, and for other purposes;

H. R. 69. An act to authorize the adjustment of land-ownership lines within the General Grant grove section of the Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., in order to protect equities established by possession arising in conformity with a certain survey, and for other purposes;

H. R. 488. An act for the relief of Kathryn O. Sweeney and others;

H. R. 1162. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept the final homestead proof submitted by Henry Martin Coffman;

H. R. 1595. An act to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Plumas National Forest, Calif.;

H. R. 1736. An act for the relief of Lillian Last;

H. R. 1757. An act for the relief of James D. G. Alexander;

H. R. 2307. An act validating a certain conveyance, heretofore made by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, involving certain portions of right-of-way in the town of Indio, in the county of Riverside, State of California, acquired under section 23 of the act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 573);

H. R. 2427. An act for the relief of George P. Crawford;

H. R. 2685. An act to authorize the disposition of recreational demonstration projects, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2925. An act for the relief of Wiley W. Watkins;

H. R. 2934. An act for the relief of L. H. Martin;

H. R. 3201. An act for the relief of Walter B. Williams, Jr.;

H. R. 3937. An act to change the designation of the Fort Marion National Monument, in the State of Florida, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4205. An act to add to the Cleveland National Forest, Calif., certain contiguous lands of the United States which can be most effectively and economically protected and administered as parts of said national forest;

H. R. 4213. An act for the relief of persons in connection with the extraction of gold-bearing ore from the Ruck-a-Chucky Dam site;

H. R. 4347. An act to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the North Pacific Union Conference Association of Seventh-Day Adventists;

H. R. 4526. An act for the relief of Joseph Donatelli and Rose Donatelli;

H. R. 4629. An act for the relief of Alfred Smith;

H. R. 4676. An act to accept the cession by the Commonwealth of Kentucky of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Mammoth Cave National Park; to authorize the acquisition of additional lands for the park in accordance with act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 635); to authorize the acceptance of donations of land for the development of a proper entrance road to the park; and for other purposes;

H. R. 4723. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of John Lesniak;

H. R. 4733. An act to add certain lands to the Boise National Forest, the Salmon National Forest, and the Targhee National Forest in the State of Idaho;

H. R. 5013. An act for the relief of James P. Crawford;

H. R. 5016. An act to amend section 1 of the act approved August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 700), entitled "An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to notify the State of Virginia that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Shenandoah National Park, and for other purposes";

H. R. 5142. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the claims of any landowner or water user on the Owyhee reclamation project, Oregon, arising in 1940 by reason of a break in the North Canal of such project;

H. R. 5210. An act for the relief of E. M. Conroy;

H. R. 5287. An act relating to the transfer to the Secretary of War of certain lands owned by the United States;

H. R. 5329. An act for the relief of J. J. McIntosh;

H. R. 5394. An act to authorize the lease or sale of public lands for use in connection with the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, and so forth;

H. R. 5484. An act for the relief of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska;

H. R. 5490. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to quitclaim to the States of Oregon and California, respectively, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands of Goose Lake in Oregon and California;

H. R. 5527. An act for the relief of Gerney M. Claiborne;

H. R. 5636. An act to expedite the settlement of claims and accounts incident to certain agricultural adjustment programs, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5680. An act for the relief of James M. Hays;

H. R. 5687. An act for the relief of Edwin L. Wade;

H. R. 5713. An act for the relief of George W. Lyle under the jurisdiction of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission;

H. R. 5723. An act for the relief of Anna Danielson and Betty Tiedeman;

H. R. 5772. An act for the relief of Glenn A. Hoss;

H. R. 5847. An act for the relief of Mrs. Julia Campbell;

H. R. 5910. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Rudolph Treiber, Jr., a minor;

H. R. 5955. An act for the relief of Harold W. Burch and Lucille M. Burch;

H. R. 6102. An act confirming the claim of Augustin Dominique Tureaud for the Church of Saint Jacques to certain lands in the State of Louisiana, parish of St. James, said claim being listed as No. 392;

H. R. 6365. An act for the relief of Comdr. Cato D. Glover;

H. R. 6625. An act granting the consent of Congress to an amendment to the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, providing a method for executing leases for grazing and agricultural purposes on lands granted or

confirmed to the State of New Mexico by the act of Congress approved June 20, 1910;

H. R. 6748. An act for the relief of Fred Farner and Doris M. Schroeder;

H. R. 6797. An act for the relief of the estate of Tom Gentry;

H. R. 6979. An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized strength;

H. R. 7008. An act to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority;

H. R. 7097. An act to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co. to extend its present track connection with the United States navy yard so as to provide adequate railroad facilities in connection with the development of Buzzards Point as an industrial area in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1932 (47 Stat. 322), as amended by the act approved June 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 849); and

H. J. Res. 314. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the marine and war-risk insurance fund.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7036) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the fifty-second annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 23 to 26, inclusive, 1942, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Calendar.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lynn R. Brodrick, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas.

Mr. CAPPER. With respect to the nomination of Mr. Brodrick to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas, I wish to say that I have known him for many years and that he is a high-class businessman who has the confidence and respect of the people of the State. I think the selection is an excellent one and will be approved generally by the people of Kansas.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph McGrath, to be collector of customs, for Customs Collection District No. 4, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to undertake the construction of 500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels of such size, type, and design as he may consider best suited for the purposes of national defense, such vessels to be in addition to those heretofore authorized.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "to," insert "acquire and convert or to."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION DURING WAR EMERGENCY

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 315 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, after line 20, insert:

"(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to employ persons without regard to the Civil Service Act, as amended, and subsection 6 of section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, provided that any persons so employed shall be regarded as holding war-service appointments, under Executive Order 9063."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the amendment? I did not know the gentleman was going to call the resolution up at this time. I would like to have some explanation.

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests that the gentleman from South Carolina withdraw his request at this time.

The Chair has stated many times that before the chairman of a committee calls up a matter under unanimous consent from the committee he should consult with the minority members.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

MOBILIZATION OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 2250 to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for

other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 2, 1942.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, as the statement shows, there is very little change in the bill as it was passed by the House. The Senate accepted practically all the amendments to the original bill as passed by the House.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. KEAN. I wish to ask the gentleman concerning the amendment to section 12 reading as follows:

Provided, That such guaranties, agreements, or commitments are unconditional and must be performed by payment of cash or its equivalent within 60 days after demand.

Does not this cut out the opportunity for these banks making loans under Executive Order 9112?

Mr. WILLIAMS. We thought not. The idea of the conferees was that the limitation was removed on loans to be made by the national banking institutions and where they were permitted as an exception to section 5200, that the guaranties and commitments upon which those loans were made should be unconditional.

Mr. KEAN. Does the gentleman feel, then, that when a guaranty is made by the War Department, the Navy Department, or the Maritime Commission, the banks will be able to make these loans?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think so. It was an unconditional guaranty. I do not believe it is sound policy to remove the limitation of section 5200, which provides that a bank may not lend to one borrower more than 10 percent of its capital and surplus. If we remove that limitation and permit an unlimited loan based upon a guaranty or a commitment that was conditional and which might fall down, it might leave the bank broke overnight.

Mr. KEAN. I agree with the gentleman in what he says about the unconditional guaranty; but the point I am inquiring about is the phrase "must be performed by payment of cash or its equivalent within 60 days after demand." That is the point I am inquiring about.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is one of the conditions attached to a great many obligations that are of short duration.

Mr. KEAN. The gentleman feels that this is satisfactory under that clause?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think it is absolutely correct. In this connection, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point a statement of the Comptroller concerning that matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

STATEMENT RE PROVISIO TO SECTION 8 OF S. 2250

Section 8 of this bill exempts certain loans made by national banks on the security of governmental guaranties from the provision of the National Bank Act (sec. 5200 of the Revised Statutes) which limits loans to any one person to 10 percent of the lending bank's capital and surplus. This section will only embody in specific statutory form the position which has already been adopted by the Comptroller of the Currency, who is charged with supervision and regulation of the national banking system, in his interpretation of existing statutes.

The proviso to section 8 specifies two requirements which must be complied with in order to bring an obligation within the purview of the new exception. The first of these requirements is that the governmental guaranty or commitment be unconditional, and the second is that the guaranty or commitment must be performed by payment of cash within 60 days after demand.

In order to meet the varying circumstances surrounding the making of guaranties or commitments by numerous agencies of the Federal Government, it is essential that a certain measure of flexibility exist in connection with the two requirements stated. For this purpose, the Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to define the terms used in the new exception if and when he may deem it necessary. This power will enable the Comptroller to carry out the purpose of the new exception by authoritatively defining terms so as to relieve national banks of uncertainty whether a particular guaranty, commitment, or agreement is within the exception and therefore not subject to any limitation upon amount.

For example, the term "unconditional," as used in the proviso, is intended to require the guaranty or commitment to be substantially unconditional, so that the lending institution can be assured that the obligation can be liquidated by Government take-over at any time. No guaranty or commitment is unconditional in an absolute sense. There are certain inherent conditions of good faith which must not be violated, and there are certain procedural conditions, such as making demand within a specified period, giving notice to the guarantor, protecting collateral, turning over of the obligation and collateral to the guarantor upon performance of the guaranty, and the like, which are almost invariably present. The presence of conditions of this type, of course, would not prevent guaranties or commitments from being unconditional for the purpose of the new exception, and the Comptroller of the Currency, if it were necessary, could define this term so as to make this entirely clear. In this way it is believed that the purpose of the section can be carried out with flexibility and efficiency, so that unlimited loans of the nature contemplated thereby may be made by national banks, provided they do not contain features or conditions which might jeopardize the liquidity of any national bank or the safety of the national banking system.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6802) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman take a little time to explain the effects of the Senate amendments?

Mr. O'NEAL. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 2, 1942.)

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] for a question.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This is the Legislative Appropriation Act. May I ask the gentleman from Kentucky if there is anything in this Legislative Appropriation Act which has to do with gas rationing or with the issuance of special X cards to Congressmen?

Mr. O'NEAL. Not a thing.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The reason for my asking that is because I hold in my hand copy of a South Dakota newspaper which carries a column that is carried in many South Dakota newspapers, and it contains a brief paragraph which I would like to read because it pertains to the reputation of the House of Representatives. The column reads as follows:

The Gas Ration Act passed by Congress is likely to call out about as much public criticism before the situation is cleared as did the congressional pension plan. The bill passed rations to ordinary citizens, but specifically grants immunity of its provisions to Members of Congress. It has already stirred objections. An attempt to have that regulation set aside, on the part of certain Members of Congress, who do not believe in that kind of legislation was voted down by about 30 to 1 in the House. What the final reaction will be is for the future to decide.

The gentleman has assured me that this bill does not carry any special immunity for Members of Congress in the matter of gas rationing. Does he know of any act of Congress that does?

Mr. O'NEAL. I do not. The article is consistent in its inaccuracy all the way through.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Has the matter ever been voted on in the House?

Mr. O'NEAL. It has not been to my knowledge.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does not the gentleman think this refers to a vote of 30 to 1 on a resolution that was considered in another body?

Mr. O'NEAL. I do not even think it has that much of a basis. It is certainly inaccurate in its entirety.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am glad to have the gentleman's assurance on that point, because I knew of no such legislation, and I wanted to be sure nothing was being done in this bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I get many letters from people condemning Congress, and

that includes me, by the way, on this X-card proposition, and in the same letter they say to me, "But you be sure to keep the Price Administrator from rationing gasoline against us." Of course, no such proposition of issuing X cards to Congressmen has been voted on here. The Congress passed a price-control bill, and that price-control bill, through Mr. Henderson's appointment, turned over to him gasoline and sugar rationing. Mr. Henderson issued some very specific forms which say how gasoline shall be rationed. In those forms he stated that nurses, doctors, and other types of human form shall have cards of such and such description. It was under the regulation of Mr. Henderson that the X cards were issued and not under a specific X-card act passed by the Congress of the United States. I voted against the act which made it possible to issue the cards under the Price Administrator's rules and regulations.

What puzzles me is why brainy newspapermen—and they are brainy; I give them credit for that—will get a situation so bungled as in the article to which our attention has just been called by the gentleman from South Dakota. I am glad he made that statement because we are all in this—the press, the public, Congress, and everyone—and we might just as well face it. I carry an X card. I make it public to my people and any time they want to see it they may examine its details. We will have many disagreeable things under the Henderson rule. I have never drawn any gasoline under it, but I carry the X card for amusement purposes and so people may see the monstrous thing which some press writers would have wreck the present personnel of Congress.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is nothing in this bill that even approximates anything dealing with that subject.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. MOTT. I would like to ask the gentleman from South Dakota a question. The editorial just read by the gentleman from South Dakota does not indicate any particular brain ability on the part of that editor at least, as suggested by the gentleman from Michigan. I want to ask the gentleman from South Dakota if there are any literacy requirements or legal qualifications or otherwise for newspaper editors in South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As I think the gentleman knows, when I am not in Congress, I am the editor of a newspaper in South Dakota, so I might suggest that the question of the gentleman borders on personal privilege. Speaking seriously, however, let me assure the gentleman that the editors of South Dakota are strictly high class and they write for readers in a State that has had the highest rate of literacy of any State in the Union. The gentleman understands, of course, that the writer of this particular paragraph has been misled by something he has read or possibly heard on the radio. Knowing the writer as I do, I am sure that he was not actuated by any malice toward the House of Representatives and I can vouch that he is a man

of good understanding. He has been the unwitting victim of reports that were circulated by others who are closer to the Washington scene than he. I have called attention to the item, however, in order to correct it and to illustrate how these false stories circulate; and, having brought up the matter, lest anyone think I am personally sensitive on the subject of gasoline rationing or X cards, let me say for the record that I have never received an X card. I filled out a blank and answered all the questions and I was issued a B card. It gives me sufficient gasoline to get to work and to make departmental calls, which is all that I desire. So, personally, I have no feeling against the rationing folks and am not personally disturbed by these inaccurate stories, but I think it is unfortunate for Congress as an institution. I think it is unfortunate for representative government that inaccuracies like the one I read get into circulation.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion may I place in the RECORD the following statement in reference to this bill:

Amount of bill as passed the Senate.....	\$27,884,588
Amount of bill as passed the House.....	27,463,866

Amount added by Senate.....	420,722
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House has agreed to Senate amendments of increases:	
Senate items of employments (net).....	55,860
Legislative counsel (Senate).....	2,000
Capitol Building and repairs.....	1,559
General increase of Library of Congress.....	118,000
Senate Office Building.....	29,423
	206,842

House has agreed to Senate amendment of decrease:	
Printing and binding, Library of Congress.....	100,000

Net amount added to House bill.....	106,842
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Senate has receded from:	
Roofs of Senate and House Chambers.....	331,880
Cut of House amount for Law Library.....	18,000

Net decrease under Senate bill.....	313,880
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420,722	
Amount of bill as agreed upon.....	27,570,708
Bill as agreed upon is under Budget estimates.....	1,280,110
Bill as agreed upon is under Budget estimates.....	1,818,416

If there are no further questions on matters not germane to the conference report, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 34, line 24, strike out lines 24 and 25, and on page 35, strike out lines 1 to 7, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and

repairs thereof; and for personal and other services for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building; to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, including 4 female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500 each; in all, \$306,260, of which \$6,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That hereafter the Senate Office Building, and the employment of all services (other than for officers and privates of the Capitol Police) necessary for its protection, care, and occupancy, together with all other items that may be appropriated for by the Congress for such purposes, shall be under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules as to matters of general policy; and the Architect of the Capitol shall submit annually to the Congress estimates in detail for all services (other than for officers and privates of the Capitol Police) and for all other expenses in connection with said office building and necessary for its protection, care, and occupancy: *Provided further*, That hereafter the assignment of rooms and other space in the Senate Office Building shall be under the direction and control of the Senate Committee on Rules and shall not be a part of the duties of the Architect of the Capitol: *Provided further*, That hereafter it shall not be a duty of the Architect of the Capitol to certify any pay roll or other voucher covering any expenditure from any appropriation for the Senate Office Building, or for any other building or activity, unless the obligation involved was incurred by him or under his direction."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which the motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

(Mr. O'NEAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

FEDERAL INSPECTION OF MEAT DURING WAR EMERGENCY

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 315) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, after line 20, insert:

"(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to employ persons without regard to the Civil Service Act, as amended, and subsection 6 of section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, provided that any persons so employed shall be regarded as holding war-service appointments, under Executive Order 9063."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. HOPE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I say that this amendment provides that the civil-service law shall not be followed in making

appointments under this act. Ordinarily it would seem to me to be a very great mistake to relax the law in that respect, but I am informed by the Bureau of Animal Industry that it will be impossible for them to get enough inspectors to carry out the provisions of this act under the civil-service law, and that it is very important that the legislation be modified in this respect. For that reason, I feel that it is necessary that the amendment be accepted.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain to the House what this bill does?

Mr. FULMER. This bill passed the House just a few days ago, to extend Federal meat inspection to intrastate packers. It is to operate only during the emergency, and in order to get quick action in putting this law into operation, those who will be in charge of the administration of the law ask that they may be able to appoint employees without regard to the civil-service law.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How many employees do they expect to have?

Mr. FULMER. It is impossible to tell at this time. It will depend on how many packers qualified for Federal inspection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There will not be another large army?

Mr. FULMER. No; I am sure there will be just a few appointments—only those that will be necessary to carry out the program.

Mr. HOPE. I think I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I am assured by the Department of Agriculture that they are going to maintain a high standard and maintain the efficiency of the inspection service, but that it will not be possible for them to get veterinarians, as has formerly been the case. There just simply are not enough veterinarians who can be secured, but they expect to employ men who are experienced in this type of work.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Are these appointees going to be just veterinarians?

Mr. HOPE. The inspectors ordinarily are veterinarians. They have some lay inspectors, and I presume there will have to be some lay inspectors employed here, but the veterinary schools are simply not turning out enough graduates to meet the requirements of this legislation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There was no estimate as to how many employees will be needed?

Mr. HOPE. I do not believe I have heard any figures on that. I know that question was asked at the time the bill was before the committee, and it was impossible for them to make an estimate at that time. There will not be any considerable number.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Of course, we have control anyway, through the appropriations later.

Mr. HARNES. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Kansas if this will mean that there will be an army of inspectors who will go into the States and break down the rights of the States over their own commerce?

Mr. HOPE. No; nothing of that kind will happen. This legislation was passed originally here in the House, I believe by unanimous consent, in order to permit packing plants which operate only within a State and do not do an interstate business to sell their products to the Federal Government, particularly the Army and the Navy. Under existing legislation, the Bureau of Animal Industry has no right to inspect meat except such as goes into interstate commerce. This bill provides that inspections may be made of meat which is sold within the State, in intrastate commerce.

Mr. HARNES. Under regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. HOPE. Yes.

Where the States have a meat-inspection system of their own, as I understand, the Bureau of Animal Industry will work in entire harmony with the State. In talking with Dr. Miller just now, I was told that in California, where they have a very efficient system of State inspection, the Bureau will just accept the certificates of the State inspectors, or rather, have them give a Federal certificate. There will be no interference with the State inspection.

Mr. HARNES. That is exactly what I thought. What this means is that the Federal Government will step into the State and simply wipe out all the State inspectors and take over the whole proposition from the State.

Mr. HOPE. No; the gentleman is entirely mistaken about that. That will not be done. If I am an operator of a packing plant, and want to sell meat to the United States Army, I must have a certificate that that meat has been federally inspected. Until this law was passed I could not do it unless I was a large packer operating in more than one State. This law will give the small packer in the gentleman's own State an opportunity to have his meat inspected and a Federal certificate placed on that meat, and it will give him an opportunity to sell it to the Federal Government.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as a matter of fact, unless this bill does become law, the intrastate packing business must necessarily die under the conditions that now exist. This bill will preserve this industry in the States instead of enabling the Federal Government to come in and choke it to death. That is my conception of this bill. I think the bill is very necessary.

Mr. HOPE. That is absolutely correct. The small packers about whom the gentleman from Indiana is speaking are the ones who will benefit under this bill. It will not adversely affect them or adversely affect the States in any way.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The States are inviting the Federal Government to come in and do this.

Mr. HOPE. Yes.

Mr. HARNES. I am certainly in favor of doing anything that will help the small packers, but in trying to help them I do not want to break down the rights of the States over intrastate commerce.

Mr. HOPE. I do not believe the gentleman need have any fear on that account, because the committee went into that question very carefully when it considered this legislation.

Mr. FULMER. This bill will operate in the interest of small packers, farmers, and the taxpayers of the country. If small packers are permitted to bid and accept orders for the various Federal agencies in the States, it will put an end to shipping hogs out of the States to large packers and reshipping the meat products back into the States. This will mean a tremendous saving of money and shipping space.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman from Kansas or the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture assure us that if a packer in a State wants to sell to a State purchaser, it will not be necessary to have a Federal inspection?

Mr. FULMER. Absolutely not necessary.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman is sure of that?

Mr. HOPE. Not unless the State requires it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But must he have a Federal inspection as well, if this legislation goes through?

Mr. HOPE. The only purpose of the legislation is to enable those not able to get Federal inspection to sell to Federal agencies such as the Army and the Navy. It does not in any way touch any other sales made to the State or otherwise.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Within the State.

Mr. HOPE. Within the State; yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to support what the gentleman from Kansas has said. I have had letters from a small packer in my district, who is very much interested in having this legislation passed in order that he may be permitted to sell to the Army on contracts.

Mr. HOPE. Unless we do pass this legislation, a great many of the small packers are going to be forced out of business.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is correct.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. I will be glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. GILLIE. Can the gentleman tell us in connection with this inspection work whether lay inspectors will have full choice or will there be one full-time inspector along with the lay inspectors who have charge of the work.

Mr. FULMER. It is impossible for me to tell the gentleman how they will proceed except under rules and regulations written by the Secretary of Agriculture. Any packer who will ask for this service and can comply, will get it. Otherwise you leave your packer right where we found him. If a packer at this time has a veterinarian or someone who is satisfactory to those in charge of administering the act, he would receive the appointment and function both for the local packer and for the Federal Government.

Mr. GILLIE. The packing company still has to abide by rules and regulations

as set out by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. FULMER. If he asks for it; yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include certain excerpts from the hearings on the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7181) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes. Pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that general debate be continued throughout the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] and myself.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that does not mean that we are going to conclude general debate today?

Mr. HARE. Not necessarily.

Mr. ENGEL. I have no objection to the request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7181, the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, with Mr. SMITH of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands it, debate is to proceed throughout the day, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from South Carolina and the other half by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first time I have had the privilege, responsibility, and honor of serving as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and I

desire at the outset to express my deep appreciation for the interest, cooperation, and valuable assistance rendered by members of the subcommittee consisting of the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HARRINGTON], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. Without exception they have all made most valuable contributions in our efforts to properly analyze and interpret the actual necessity for each item carried in the bill.

We were most fortunate in having the former chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, remain with us and give us the advantage of his experience and familiarity in conducting these hearings. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HARRINGTON], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], the other members of the committee, have been most cooperative and diligent in rendering capable and efficient services. It is a great pleasure for me to give public expression of my very high appreciation for the cooperative interest they have displayed. It would be an unpardonable oversight if I failed to say they have not only demonstrated a pronounced desire to assume their responsibility but all have proven that party politics is forgotten when opportunity is afforded to demonstrate patriotic virtues.

Due to his enlistment in the Navy, your committee has been deprived of the very valuable services rendered by the former clerk, Mr. Jack McFall. He was recognized by all as being extremely efficient and, many of us thought, indispensable to the work of the committee. We have missed him greatly. However, Mr. George Harvey has proven to be a most worthy successor by showing his familiarity with the work of the committee and the many details connected with each item of this bill. I am personally very grateful for the valuable and most efficient services rendered by Mr. Harvey.

I am sure you understand that an appropriation bill is not written by the chairman; it generally represents the combined and cooperative judgment of all members of the subcommittee. Although the items contained herein represent the best judgment of a majority of the members, there are a number of items which do not have the full endorsement of the full committee, but under a long-established practice the chairman of the committee reporting a bill is supposed to defend and justify the appropriation for each and every item even though he may personally find himself in disagreement with some of the items included. I know there are some items to which I do not fully subscribe but in view of the prevailing custom I shall attempt to explain the various items and present the justifications submitted to the committee in their behalf. This committee has spent 12 weeks in conducting hearings and receiving testimony in behalf of the appropriations

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